

SOV/51-5-5-9/34
Acoustic Double Refraction of Phenyl-Ethyl Alcohol at Low Temperatures

These values range from 1.0 to 2.1×10^{-7} sec. Errors in determination of τ were introduced because the quartz oscillator was tuned visually and, therefore, inaccurately. Determination of τ by a different method showed that the values of the relaxation time deduced using Eq (6) were too high by a factor of 2-4. It follows that, at -37.5°C , we should take $\tau = 5 \times 10^{-8}$ sec, instead of the mean value of 1.7×10^{-7} sec given in Table 2. The lower values of τ agree with those calculated from the dynamic double-refraction coefficient M and the data obtained by measurement of depolarization of light scattered in phenyl-ethyl alcohol. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1958

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ESKIN, V.Ye.; BARANOVSKAYA, I.A.

Light scattering and viscosity of polycyclohexylmethacrylate in ethyl acetate solutions. *Vysokom.soed.* 3 no.12:1800-1804 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut vysokomelekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Methacrylic acid)

BEKIN, V.YULY; BAKANOVSKAYA, TATYANA YEMANOVICH, ZHUKOVA, TONCHENKO, A.Y.
[referred to]

Composition, immuno-genicity and fractionation of styrene
copolymers with methyl methacrylate. Vysokom. soed. ser. B: 8:
87-90 (1966) (USSR 1966)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.

L 20788-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-l/Pr-l/Ps-l RFL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5003802

S/0190/64/006/008/1541/1541

AUTHOR: Baranovskaya, I. A.; Litmanovich, A. D.; Eskin, V. Ye.; Protasova, M. S.

TITLE: Composition heterogeneity of styrene methyl methacrylate copolymers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 1541

TOPIC TAGS: macromolecular chemistry, polystyrene, acrylic plastic B

ABSTRACT: The applicability of the inhomogeneity criterion Q/Q_{\max}^0 (Q_{\max}^0 is the maximum inhomogeneity corresponding to a mixture of A and B homopolymers with $M_A = M_B = M_w$) in the case of $P \neq 0$ was investigated. The dependence of Q_{\max}/Q_{\max}^0 on P/P_{\max} was studied for two cases: $P > 0$ and $P < 0$, indicating that the difference between Q_{\max} and Q_{\max}^0 must be considered when $P/P_{\max} > 0.1$ (for $P > 0$). The degree of composition inhomogeneity of Q/Q_{\max} of samples of statistical copolymers of styrene with methyl methacrylate, produced at 60° under various conditions: in bulk, in benzene solution, in the case of different compositions of the initial mixture of monomers, and within a broad range of degrees of conversion, was studied by

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SI 20788-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003802

the light-scattering method. The inhomogeneity found (especially for samples synthesized at low degrees of conversion) exceeded that calculated on the basis of kinetic concepts by one to two orders of magnitude.

Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 2/2

BARANOVSKAYA, I.A.; ESKIN, V.Ye.

Partial branching of poly-p-chlorostyrene. Vysokom. speed. 7 no.2:
339-345 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

BARANOVSKAYA, I.A.; MITMANOVICH, A.D.; PROTASOVA, M.S.; ESKIN, V.Ye.

Composition inhomogeneity of statistical styrene-methyl methacrylate copolymers. *Vysokom. soed.* 7 no.3:509-512. Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

BARANUSAYA, J.A.; BROWN, J.S.; BROWN, J.S.; BROWN, J.S.; BROWN, J.S.

From page 10 of 10. The following information is for the purpose of
identifying the individual and is not to be used for any other purpose.
The information is for the use of the individual only.

1. This information is for the use of the individual only.

BAKAROVSKAYA, I.A.; BOBINY, G.I.; FASINA, G.L.; ZILBER, V.S.;
1965, No. 1, p. 165.

Optical properties of macromolecules of graft polymers of butyl
methacrylate and styryl methacrylate with styrene. Vysokom. sood.
7 no. 5:884-890 Ky 165. (RJA 18:0)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy, Akad. Nauch.

BARANOVSKAYA, I.A.; KRYLOV, P.S.; PAVLYUK, L.V.

Taxonomic list of the species and genera of plant nematodes
described in 1962-1963. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 16:5-16 '65.
(MIRA 19:2)

BARANOVSKAYA, I.V.; GYURDZHIAN, A.A.

Containers for some biological specimens used in tests on
spaceships. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:405-407 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SPACE BIOLOGY--RESEARCH)

BARANOVSKAYA, I.V.; GYURDZHIAN, A.A.

Ensuring life conditions for mice during a prolonged flight in
a spaceship. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:408-411 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SPACE BIOLOGY)

КАРТА КОМПЛЕКСОВ
MAMUNYA, A.U.; BERENSHTEYN, A.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, K.F.

Metering device for stillage. Spirt. prom. 24 no.2:13-14 '58.
(Distilleries--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 11:3)

BARANOVSKAYA, L.P.

Let us carry out the decision of the December Plenum of the
Central Committee of the CPSU. Zdrav.Belor 4 no.3:3-6 Mr '58.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Predsedatel' Belorusskogo respublikanskogo komiteta profso-
yuza meditsinskikh rabotnikov.
(WHITE RUSSIA--INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

BARANOVSKAYA, L.P.

Put into practice the decisions of the Twelfth Congress of
Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.7:3-5
J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Predsedatel' Belorusskogo respublikanskogo komiteta prof-
soyuza nedrabortnikov.
(WHITE RUSSIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

BARANOVSKAYA, L.S.

Number of pages: 100

First book on mathematics in the Mongolian language. Trudy
Inst. ist. est. i tekhn. no.1:53-84 '54. (MLRA 8:9)
(Mongolia--Mathematics--Early works to 1800)

BARANOVSKAYA, L.S.

History of Mongolian astronomy. Trudy inst.ist.est.1 tekhn. 5:
321-330 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Astronomy, Mongolian)

YEFIMOV, V.A.; MOLCHANOVA, M.N.; GANTSEVICH, A.I.; ISAYEVA, M.M.; BELYAYEVSKIY,
I.A.; SAPIRO, M.M.; BORISEVICH, S.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, L.V.

Semicontinuous method of wood hydrolysis. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim.*
prom. 15 no.1:19-21 '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti (for Yefimov, Molchanova, Gantsevich, Isayeva).
2. Leningradskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Belyayevskiy, Sapiro, Borisevich, Baranovskaya).

YEMEL'YANINA, I.G.; BARANOVSKAYA, I.G.

Quality of ethyl alcohol. Gidroliz. 1968, no. 4:12-13
1968. (MIRA 26:6)

1. Vnesopruanyy rezhim-issledovaniy i prakticheskoye primeneniye
sulfidno-sulfonovoy peroksidov.

PLEKHANOV, P.S.; GOLOVANENKO, S.A.; KOBYZEV, V.K.; BULAT, S.I.; MIL'TO,
Yu.R.; RYAZANOV, D.G.; BARANOVSKAYA, M.I.

Mastering the rolling of bimetal shapes for the agricultural
machinery industry. Stal' 25 no.10:922-927 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I.P. Bardina.

AUTHORS:

Baranovskaya, N. B.,
Zakharova, M. Z., Mizikin, A. I., Berlin, A. A.

SOV/20-122-4-17/57

TITLE:

Catalytic Solidification of Polydimethylsiloxane
at Room Temperature (Kataliticheskoye otverzhdeniye
polidimetilsiloksana pri komnatnoy temperature)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 603-606
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is known that the transformation process of linear and branched alkylpolysiloxanes takes place in a non-fusible and insoluble state at 200-250° and demands a longer time. This fact complicates the process and limits the range of use of the silicon organic polymers considerably. Since nothing worth mentioning could be found in the publications (except the Refs 1, 2 for silastic /silastik/RTV) the authors decided to exploit the interaction between hydroxyl groups of the linear polydimethylsiloxanes and the alkoxy groups of the polyfunctional silicon organic monomers in order to produce tri-dimensional alkylpolysiloxanes. Such a formation method of transverse siloxane compounds is more favorable from the energetic point of view than the stripping of the hydrogen

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Catalytic Solidification of Polydimethylsiloxane
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or of an alkyl radical from the polymeric chain (in the case of a common thermal vulcanization) and could therefore pass at much lower temperatures. The authors investigated the catalytic activity of some orthotitanic acid esters (ethyl-, propyl-, and butyl ester) in order to find effective accelerators for this purpose. Furthermore they investigated a number of tin organic compounds (mostly of the group of the dialkyl tin which contained acetyl, capryl, and stearyl). The caprylates and stearates were synthesized for the first time. The phenomenon of cold vulcanization of liquid and rubber-like polydimethylsiloxanes was expressed in all cases by a gradual increase of the viscosity and the shear stress of the polymer, its elastic properties increased, its solubility was, however, reduced. Figures 1 and 2 show curves which illustrate the change of the shear stress (Π) and recovery of the polymer under the influence of the organotin and organotitanium compounds. Table 1 shows some properties of the vulcanizates. The measurement results show a great change of the vulcanization process according to the type of the used organometallic compound: orthotitanic acid ester or an organotin compound (Figs 3 and 4). The observed rules can be

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Catalytic Solidification of Polydimethylsiloxane
at Room Temperature

SOV/20-122-4-17/57

explained by the formation of an active complex (scheme page 606). The method of "cold" vulcanization worked out by the authors may be applied for the production of rubber material, cast combinations, rubber-soaked tissues, coats, and compounds which can be solidified at room temperature. The rubbers thus produced have much better properties than rubber of the same composition which was vulcanized according to the method used hitherto. Ye. N. Zil'berman, N.A. Rybakova, O. V. Nogina assisted in this paper. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnykh materialov (All Union Scientific Research Institute of Airplane Material)

PRESENTED: April 28, 1958, by A. V. Topchiyev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1958
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Catalytic Solidification of Polydimethylsiloxane
at Room Temperature

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BARANOVSKAYA, N. D.

N. D. Baranovskaya, A. A. Berlin, M. Z. Zakharova and A. I. Mizikin, "The Vulcanization of Liquid and Rubber-like Polydiethylsiloxanes at Room Temperature."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1959.

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 236-240 (USSR)

S/661/61/000/006/047/031
D244/D302

AUTHOR: Baranovskaya, N. B., Berlin, A. A., Zakharova, N. Z. and
MILIKIN, A. I.

TITLE: Vulcanization of polydimethyl siloxanes at room tempera-
ture

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh
soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii, no. 6: Doklady, diskus-
sii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim.
kremneorg. soyed., Len. 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1961, 208-210

TEXT: This is a discussion in which S. N. Borisov (VNIISK, Lenin-
grad), E. N. Mudel'man (NIIRP, Moscow), I. K. Stavitskiy (VNIISK,
Leningrad) and K. A. Rzhendzinskaya (VNIISK, Leningrad) took part.
The authors disclosed that the cold vulcanizates preserve their
elasticity at 200°C for 200 hours. At 300 - 350°C their working pro-
perties deteriorate. This applies to the rubbers containing TiO_2

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Vulcanization of polydimethyl...

S/661/61/000/006/047/081
D244/D302

and ZnO. The scheme of vulcanization proposed by the authors agrees well with experimental data; in particular, it explains the influence of the structure of organic tin compounds on their catalytic action. In addition, the character of the vulcanization process, its development and the presence of induction period can be explained by postulating the formation of intermediate complex. The swelling property of the "cold" vulcanized polymer, investigated in toluene, was the same as that of the "hot" vulcanized rubber. The viability period of the mixtures decreases with the rate of vulcanization.

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158170 1581

S/020/62/142/002/019,025
B106/5101

AUTHORS: Berlin, A. A., Baranovskaya, N. D., Mizikin, A. I., and Sukhov, V. A.

TITLE: Degradation and structuralization of polydimethyl siloxane (PDMS) under thermal action

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 2, 1962, 351-353

TEXT: The primary thermal cracking of polymeric materials begins on the weakest macromolecular bonds. These bonds may form at the insertion points of the initiator, of oxygen, of molecules of additions and regulators, etc. The possibility of increasing the thermal stability of polymers by removing the weak bonds was examined under conditions preventing or rendering difficult the development of a chain reaction of the thermal disintegration of macromolecules. The investigation was conducted on polydimethyl siloxane rubber whose vulcanized products decompose considerably when heated to 200°C under exclusion of air. The rubber (mean molecular weight $40 - 50 \cdot 10^4$) was stirred to a paste, using an inorganic filler and benzoyl peroxide, and was then filled into 2 mm Card 1/4

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B106/B101

Degradation and structuralization...

high metallic molds. These molds were hermetically sealed and heated to 150 - 350°C. A few molds were taken out after given time intervals, and the hardness and mechanical stability of the samples were determined. As is shown by the results, the supply of thermal energy to the polymer under exclusion of air (i. e., in the absence of an initiator of a destructive chain reaction) permits a rearrangement of the polymer structure. The macromolecules formed in the process display less "weak bonds" and are therefore thermally more stable. This rearrangement is a radical process, and basically consists of three reactions: (1) macromolecular destruction of the initial polymer on the weakest bonds under formation of macroradicals; (2) chain transfer through the forming macroradicals; (3) structuralization of the system by the recombination of the macroradicals under development of bonds being sufficiently stable against heat treatment. Two conversion stages, differing sharply from each other, and characterized by the predominance of the reactions (1) and (2) or the reaction (3) take place successively in the heat treatment of polydimethyl siloxane rubber under exclusion of air. In the first stage, tensile strength and Shore hardness drop, and rise again in the subsequent second stage. The rates of drop and subsequent rise of the

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Degradation and structuralization...

S/020/62/142/002/019/029
B106/B101

said stability characteristics are increased to about the same extent with an increase of temperature. The structuralization is preceded by a longer or shorter induction period which is possibly due to the relatively high viscosity of the system, by which the reaction between the macro-radicals is rendered more difficult. It is concluded that the above-described strength regeneration with heat treatment under exclusion of air is generally possible in polymers with relatively flexible chains and weak cross-linking effected by bridge bonds. By the above-described rearrangement of the polymer structure combined with the use of efficient stabilizers it should be possible to approach the temperature limit of exploitation closely to the theoretical value (500 - 800°C) which is chiefly dependent on the strength of covalent bonds in the macromolecules. The use of stabilizers alone is not sufficient for this purpose. There are 4 figures. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: June 24, 1961, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

Card 3/4

Degradation and structuralization...

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S/020/62/142/002/019/029
B106/B101

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1961

X

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ROMANTSEVICH, M.K. [Romantsevyeh, M.K.]; SHOLOGON, I.M. [Sholohon, I.M.];
BARANOVSKAYA, N.F. [Baranovs'ka, N.F.]; SIRENKO, N.N.

Synthesis of dicyclopentadienedicarboxylic acid. Khim. prom. [Ukr.]
no.1:20-22 Ja-Mr. '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; NARDOV, V.V.;
PETROV, T.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA,
V.F.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.I.;
BUSSIN, I.V.; VEREMETSKO, I.A.; GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOYKO, Ye.A.;
KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V.;
MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFRONOVA, G.P.;
SOBOLEVA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.;
SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

O.M. Anshelov; obituary. Vest. LGU 12 no.18:152-154 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Anshelov, Osip Markovich, 1885-1957)

124-57-1-766

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 100 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Baranovskaya, N.N.

TITLE: Hydromechanical Investigation of the Simplest Cases of the Displacement of a Petroliferous Contour and the Flooding of Wells (Gidromekhanicheskoye issledovaniye prosteyshikh sluchayev peremeshcheniya kontura neftenosnosti i obvodneniya skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. neft. in-ta, 1955, Nr 14, pp 203-212

ABSTRACT: Examination of the displacement of a petroliferous contour with subsequent flooding of the production wells for the following cases. 1) a rectilinear arrangement of alternating producing and injection wells, and 2) a rectilinear arrangement of producing wells alone. The stratum is considered to be uniformly permeable and porous, and of uniform thickness; the motion of a uniform, incompressible, liquid therein is considered to be plane, stationary, and subject to the linear law of filtration; the wells are assumed to be equal-discharge sources and sinks; the entire system is assumed to operate on a single liquid. The time of the break-through of the water to a well and the flooding process as such are determined and studied according to V. N. Shchelkachev's method (see RzhMekh

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124-57-1-766

Hydromechanical Investigation of the Simplest Cases of the Displacement (cont.)

1957, Nr 1, abstract 764). A graph showing the motion of the particles along the principal streamlines is adduced, also a graph of the flooding of a group of wells. The Appendix contains parametric equations of the water-petroleum contact boundary, also an analytical relationship between the angle of flooding and time. Bibliography: 5 references.

V. L. Danilov

1. Petroleum--Recovery--Theory
2. Oil wells--Flooding--Analysis

Card 2/2

BARANOVSKAYA, N.N

11(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1443

Moscow. Neftyanoy institut.

Voprosy dobychi nefti i mashinostroyeniya (Problems of Petroleum Production and Petroleum Engineering) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957. 393 p. (Its: Trudy, vyp. 20) 1,000 copies printed.

Executive Eds.: Martynova, M.P., and K.P. Svyatitskaya;
Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.; Editorial Board: Zhigach, K.F.
(Resp. Ed.) Professor, I.M. Murav'yev, Professor, A.A. Tikhomirov,
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Yegorov, Candidate of Economic
Sciences, M.M. Charygin, Professor, F.F. Dunayev, Professor,
I.A. Charnyy, Professor N.I. Chernozhukov, Professor, Ye. M.
Kuzmak, Professor, V.N. Dakhnov, Professor, G.M. Panchenkov,
Professor, N.S. Nametkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, N.A. Almazov,
Docent, V.I. Biryukov, Docent, V.N. Vinogradov, Docent,
E.I. Tagiyev, V.M. Gurevich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists working in the petroleum and gas industry and for advanced students at petroleum vuzes.

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Problems of Petroleum Production (Cont.) SOV/1443

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of articles written by professors and faculty members of the Petroleum Institute im. Academician I.M. Gubkin. It deals with problems connected with the development of oil-bearing mother rocks, radiometry as applied to oil wells, production of carboxymethyl ethers of cellulose and their use in drilling to open productive formations. Methods for softening the sea water used in preparing drilling mud, the selection of the type of steel for rock bit cutters, the theory of circular milling with plain milling cutters, and the flow of viscous liquids in rotating pipes and open channels are also discussed in individual articles. There are 50 references, of which 24 are Soviet.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress		

TM/rj
4-16-59

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SOV/124-58-11-12905

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 149 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Baranovskaya, N. N.

TITLE: Some Problems of the Water Flooding of Wells in the Simplest Conditions (Nekotoryye voprosy obvodneniya skvazhin v prosteyshikh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. neft. in-ta, 1957, Nr 20, pp 34-46

ABSTRACT: The problem of the displacement of an oil-bank influence contour is examined for the following two cases: 1) The working of two producing wells of unequal yield, located in a line perpendicular to the influence contour, and 2) the working of a single producing well in a given flow. In addition thereto, the author examines the problem of the process of the invasion of the water from the injection wells into the producing wells in a line-flood battery in which these wells alternate. All of the problems are solved under the assumption that the viscosities, densities, and relative permeabilities of the oil and the water are the same; the method of sources and sinks is used. Having obtained the complex potential, the author sets up the equation of the streamlines and finds the time of advancement of

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-11-12905

Some Problems of the Water Flooding of Wells in the Simplest Conditions

the liquid particles. Numerical calculation examples are adduced, and conclusions based thereon are set forth.

V. N. Nikolayevskiy

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-10-11344

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 94 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Baranovskaya, N.N.

TITLE: Some Comments Regarding Break-through of Water From Injection Wells to Producing Wells in a Rectilinear, Alternating System of Wells (Nekotoryye zamechaniya o proryve vody ot nagnetatel'nykh skvazhin k ekspluatatsionnym v pryamolinейnoy chereduyushcheysya batareye)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1958, Nr 1, pp 87-94

ABSTRACT: In examining the process of water break-through between pumping and operational wells in a line-flood battery of wells, it is assumed that water and oil possess identical viscosity, specific gravity, and permeability. It is noted that the problem is solved by the source-and-sink method. No derivation is shown for seepage-rate formulae or for the formula for determination of a point at which the rate of seepage is equal to zero. Basing his conclusions on an analysis of the formulae presented, the author contends that the most rational method of completely converting a line-flood battery of wells into an injection system consists of the following operations: 1) The

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-10-11344

Some Comments Regarding Break-through of Water (cont.)

injection wells are caused to operate at their maximum capacity until the boundary of water expands to a point half-way between two wells; 2) at this stage the yield of the producing wells is increased while the injection wells continue to operate at full capacity. The effect of presence of rows of producing wells on the flooding of the line-flood row of wells is examined. Examples of computation are given.

V.N. Nikolayevskiy

Card 2/2

SHCHELKACHEV, V.N.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.N.; GOVOROVA, G.L.; GUSEYN-ZADE, M.A.

Studies of the department of theoretical mechanics on underground hydrodynamics and the theory of oil field production. Trudy MINKHIGP no.24:122-139 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

BARANOVSKAYA, N. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Hydrodynamic research into the features of the contraction of the petroliferosity contour and the principles of water-supplying of groups of wells under the simplest conditions of a horizontal task." Moscow, 1960. 10 pp; with graphs; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Petrochemical and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin, Chair of Theoretical Mechanics); 160 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 151)

BARANOVSKAYA, N.N.

Geometry of the plane hydrodynamic field of a source and outlet
with different yields. Trudy MINKHiGP no.48:60-66 '64.

(P RA 18:3)

TUROVA-POLYAK, M. B., BARANOVSKAYA, N. ~~2~~ ^{1, V.}

"Isomerization of Polymethylenic Hydrocarbons
Under the Influence of Aluminum Chloride -- II.
Isomerization of Methyl Cyclopentane,"

Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 5, 1939.

Laboratory of Organic Chemistry imeni Academician N. D.
Zelinskiy, Moscow State University.

Received 29 June 1938.

Report U-1517, 22 Oct 1951

CP
Барановская, Н. В.

Quantitative separation of argon from small quantities of krypton and xenon by multiple adsorption and desorption. I. E. K. Gerling and N. V. Baranovskaya. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 5, 131-8(1950).—This work is based on that of Peters and Weil (*C.A.* 24, 4188, 4442). In a special app. (described) were detd. the adsorption of A and Kr on charcoal at pressures of $1-1 \times 10^{-3}$ mm. and lower, and temps. of -80 , -100 , and -120° . The adsorption of these gases conformed with the Freundlich equation. The coeff. $1/n$ for A was 1, i.e., the adsorption conforms to Henry's law. For Kr, $1/n$ was less than 1. The desorption proceeded first along a straight line and then at a certain pressure it deviated from it. The amt. of adsorbed gas that could not be desorbed at 1×10^{-4} mm. increased as the temp. decreased. Thus, for A it was 0.1 at -80° and at -120° it was 0.5% per g. of charcoal. For Kr at -80° it was 1.7% per g. of charcoal. The A retained on the charcoal was desorbed at $+100^\circ$. This gas was readsorbed and redesorbed. In 3-4 evacuations all of the A was desorbed. Since Kr was desorbed with more difficulty, a method was worked out based on calcn. and confirmed by expt. to sep. A from small quantities of Kr. The mixt. is adsorbed at -100° . The adsorbed gases are desorbed and readsorbed. The adsorption and desorption is carried on consecutively in 4 adsorbers. The gases retained in each are desorbed at $+100^\circ$. The gases are purified by passing over metallic Ca at 650° , the charcoal is reactivated at 400° , and the cycle is repeated. By this procedure all of the A is recovered and 99% of the Kr remains adsorbed. Xe, if present, remains with the Kr. M. Hosh

BARANOVSKAYA, N. V.

185T100

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Krypton, Radio- 21 Feb 51
genic

"Search for Radiogenetic Krypton," E. K. Gerling,
N. V. Baranovskaya

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVI, No 6, pp 825, 826

Leipidolite contg Rb isotopes (0.77%) and heavy inert
gases (0.0987 cc/1,000 g) is found in deposits in the
Altay and Kalbinsk Mountain Range; and amazonite
contg Rb isotopes (0.44%) and heavy inert gases
(0.371 cc/5,000 g) is found in deposits in Kanozero
(Kan Lake) and Kislaya Varaka. Both of these min-
erals contain less than 5/10⁵ cc of Krypton per 1,000

185T100

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Krypton, Radio- 21 Feb 51
genic (Contd)

G. Concerning the Rb method, cf. H. E. Suess, "Phy
Rev" 73, 1209, 1948 and Haxel and Houtermans, "ZS
fur Phys" 124, 705, 1948. Submitted 28 Dec 50 by
Acad P. I. Lukirskiy.

185T100

Baranovs Kaja, *AK*

62 First experiment on the application of the argon method of determination of the age of minerals. E. K. Gerling, G. M. Ermolin, N. V. Baranovskaya, and N. R. Titov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 86, 803-6(1952).--When the λ -decompn. of K^* was completely demonstrated and the λ -capture const. of K^* was detd. by 2 essentially different methods, an attempt could be made to apply this new method of radioactivity to detn. of the age of K minerals from the radiogenic argon accumulating in them during geol. time. A series of K minerals was studied, including microcline, sanzonite, and lepidolite. The age of the intrusions with which the minerals were associated, was known on the basis of the He or Pb methods. This made possible a comparison of data obtained by the argon method with data from the other methods. In order to det. the age by the A method, it was necessary to know the A content and the K content. The K content was detd. by ordinary chem. methods. To measure the A content a weighed sample of the mineral was heated at 1200° in a quartz tube connected to the measuring part of the app. Heating was continued until evolution of A ceased, from which 8 to 20 hrs. were required. Some of the minerals melted at this temp. Preliminary expts. showed that A from the air did not diffuse in appreciable quantities through the quartz glass heated to 1300°. The A was purified and was then measured in a MacLeod manometer. A mass-spectrometric detn. was made of the isotopic compn. of 3 samples of the A. Mass spectrograms are provided for the A from lepidolite and amonite, and the data from the A detns. are tabulated.

Gladys S. Macy

3

GERLING, B.K., professor; BARANOVSKAYA, N.V.

Abundance of xenon and krypton in meteorites. Meteoritika no.14:113-
117 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

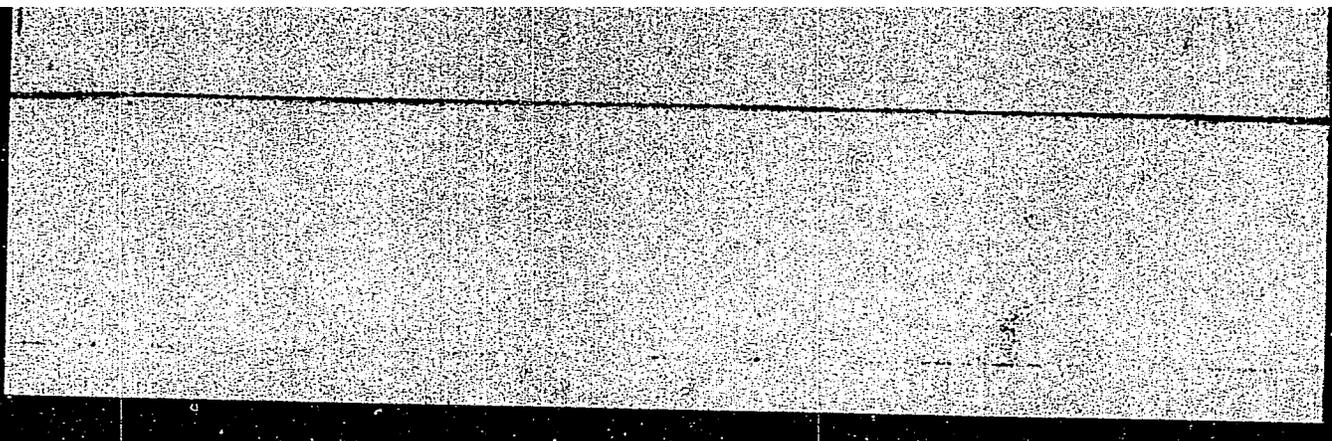
(Meteorites) (Xenon) (Krypton)

BARANOVSKAYA, N.V.

Baranovskaya, N.V. , Yu.I. Silin - The Determination of Age by Means of the Argon Method by Sedimentary Rocks.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103520006-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103520006-4"

GERLING, Erik Karlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: YASHCHENKO, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YERMOLIN, G.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TITOV, N.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AFANAS'YEVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOL'TSOVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OVGHINNIKOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHUKOLYUKOV, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVSKIY, L.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOROZOVA, K.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MATVEYEVA, I.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARKAN, V.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARANOVSKAYA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VARSHAVSKAYA, B.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEV, A.N., starshiy laborant; KURBATOV, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRATTS, K.O., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, otv.red.; ARON, G.M., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn.red.

[Present status of the argon method for age determination and its use in geology] Sovremennoe sostoianie argonovogo metoda opredelenia vozrasta i ego primenenie v geologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlepina (for Kurbatov).
(Geological time) (Radioargon dating)

STARIK, I.Ye.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.V.; ZHIROVA, V.V.; KRYLOV, A.Ya.

Determining the age of magnetites by the helium method. Biul.
Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.form. no.4:151-159 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Geological time)
(Magnetites)

SUBBOTINA, N.F.; ALEKSEYCHIK-MITSKEVICH, L.S.; BARI'OVSKAYA, G.F.;
BULATOVA, Z.I.; BULYNIKOVA, S.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.F.; KISEL'MAN,
E.N.; KOSLOVA, G.D.; KUZINA, V.I.; KRYVOPORSKIY, V.V.; USHAKOVA,
S.V.; PRZEYMAR, Ye.V.

[Stratoceras and Halopora Foraminifera in the West Siberian
Plain] Foraminif. Paleogevykh i paleogevykh otlozhenii Zapadno
Sibirskoi nizmenosti. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964.455 p. (Leningrad.
Nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazved-chnyi Institut. Trudy,
no.234). (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vostochnyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-
vedchyy institut, Leningrad; Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i sibirskogo syr'ya; Kovo-
nildinskoye territorial'noye nauchno-issledovatel'skoye upravleniye i Tyu-
menskoye territorial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

Бориславская, О. Л.

Catalytic amination of ketones of different structures.
M. A. Ponomov, N. I. Shupkin, and O. L. Borislavskaya.
Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci. 1963, 619.
(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 3248d. H. L. H.

4

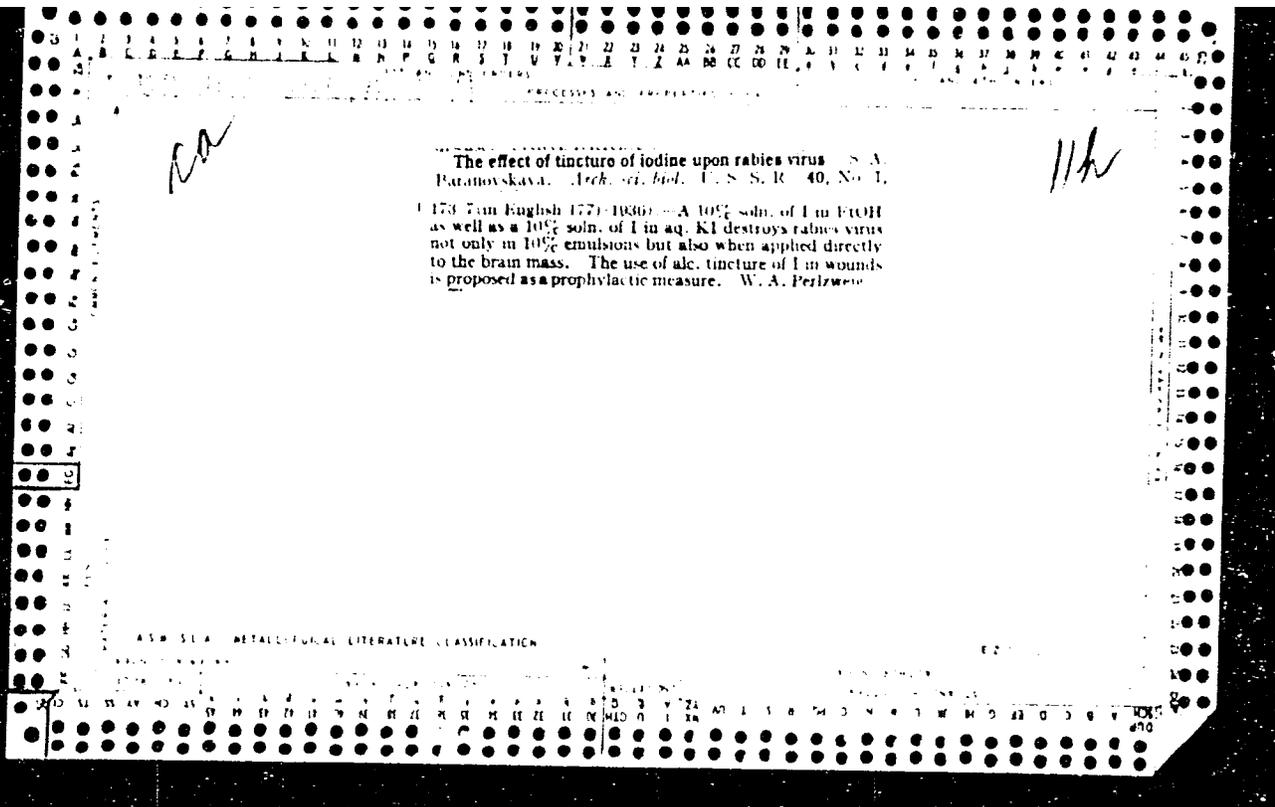
BARANOVSKAYA, O. L.

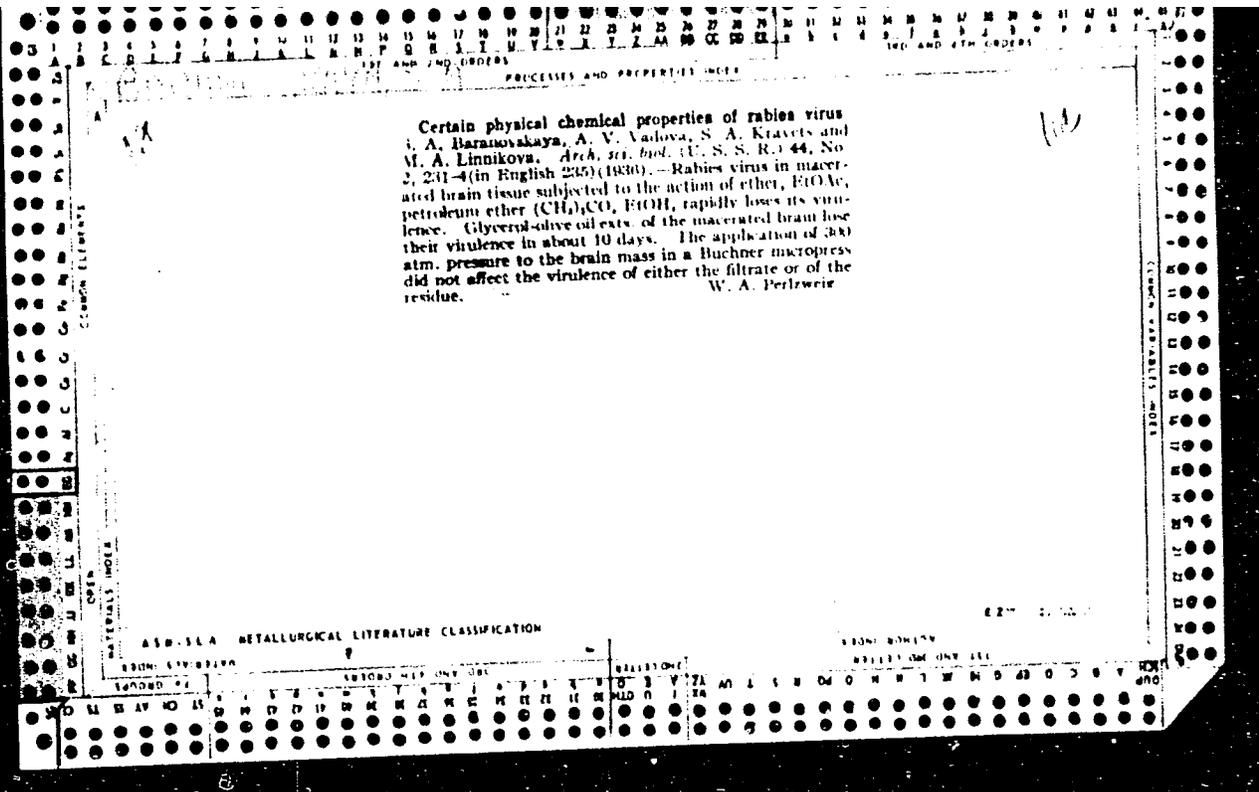
Chemical Abstr.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Catalytic amination of ketones of different structures.
M. A. Foner, N. I. Smolin, and O. L. Baranovskaya.
Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Khim. i Mekh. Zhidk. i Gazov. 1954, 91-5; cf. J. A. 48, 6465a.—Reductive amination of ketones over Pt-silica gel yields only primary amines, the best temp. being 170-240°. Sym. aliphatic ketones give better yields than unsym. ketones. EtCO gave 34% amine in the condensate. PrCO gave 41.4%, MeEtCO 23.9%, Me-COC₂H₅ 18.8%, and cyclopentanone 11.3%, in the best runs. The ketone vapors were passed along with excess H₂ and NH₃ through a tube contg. 87 ml. platinumed silica gel and the effluent was condensed. The products b.p., *d*₄²⁰ obtained were: 3-aminopentane, *b*_w 88°, 0.7470, 1.5063; 4-aminopentane, *b*_w 132-40°, 0.7637, 1.4178; 3-aminobutane, *b*_w 61-3°, 0.7165, 1.3948. Cyclopentanone gave poor results because of much tar formation. G. M. K.

GRU, Sergei Yur'yevich; *skhema* [unclear] orig. type

[Production of erychite, aluminum chloride, sodium
fluoride] Proizvodstvo krichita, fluoristogo natriia
i fluoristogo natriia. Moskva, Metallurgiz, 1961, 111 p.





BARANOVSKAYA, S. A.,

"Long time passage of street virus through white mice," Zh. Mikr. (12)
77-3, 1943.

Baranovskaya, S. A., head, 1943 Anti-rabies Dept., Inst. Epidemiol. &
Microbiol. in Pasteur, Leningrad.

Baranovskaya, S.A.

BARANOVSKAYA, S.A.

Materials on the establishment of biological standards in works
on rabies. Trudy Len.inst.epid. i mikrobiol. 9:223-246 1947.

(MLA 10:9)

1. Iz antirabicheskogo otdela Instituta im. Pastera (zav. otd
N.W.Solov'yev, konsul'tant doktor meditsinskikh nauk V.G.Ushakov)
(RABIES--RESEARCH)

Baranovskaya, S.A.

USHAKOV, V.G.; BARANOVSKAYA, S.A.; SOLOV'YEV, B.N.

Work at the Leningrad Pasteur Station during the period of war and blockade and outlook for possible activities of the Station in the postwar period. Trudy Len.inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 9:247-253 1947.
(MIRA 10:9)

(LENINGRAD--RABIES--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

BARANOVSKAYA, S. A.

/ Preparation of a homogenous antihydrophobia vaccine.
S. A. Baranovskaya. *Trudy Inst. Epidemiol., Mikrobiol.*
Obshch. Kazim. Med., Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R.
13, 223-5(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 30700.—
The yield of homogenous vaccine increases from 15 to 83%
when a physiol. soln. of pH 7.4 instead of 7.2 is used and
when the vaccine mixt. is thoroughly mixed before final
bottling. E. Wierbicki

BARANOVSKAYA, T. F.

Mor., Department of Hospital Pediatrics, Leningrad Pediatrical Medical Institute

"Some methods of caring for the navel," Aush. i gin. no.4:57-60 J1-Ag 1952

USSR / Farm Animals. Domestic Fowls

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21515

Author : Baranovskaya T. I. *Kandidat Agric. Sci.*
Inst :
Title : The Dependence of Incubating Qualities of Eggs upon
the Age of Hens and Cocks (Zavisimost' inkubatsion-
nykh kachestv yaits ot vozrasta kur i petukhov)

Orig Pub: Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad., 1957, vyp. 1, 161-164

Abstract: The experiment was carried out on hens of the Leghorn breed of different ages. Each cock covered hens of various ages. A decrease of the fertilizing capacity of cocks with age was established: when hens were mated with young cocks, 91.1% of fertilized eggs were obtained; with yearling cocks, 94.5%; with three years old, 89.6%, with five years old, 61.1%. The highest fertilization of eggs is observed in young hens - 96.1%,

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USSR / Farm Animals. Domestic Fowls

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21515

Abstract: in yearling hens - 94.5%, and in 3 year old hens - 91.8%. The highest hatchability of chicks was obtained from young hens - 88.2%, from yearling hens - 84.1%, from 3 year old hens - 57.8%, considering the number of fertilized eggs. The vitality of the embryos depends to a greater extent on individual peculiarities than on the age of the cocks, except in a case of very old age.

Card 2/2

BARANOVSKAYA, T.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using an adhesive paste for trapping rodents in buildings. Gig. i
san. 21 no.9:89-90 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii gigiyeny
i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey i soobshcheniya SSSR.

(RATS

control by sticky mass in buildings)

(MICE

same)

BARANOVSKAYA, T.N.

Brown rats living outside of buildings. Priroda 45 no.12:114-115
D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya gigiyeny
i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Rats)

BARANOVSKAYA, T.N.

Transfer of rodents by different means of transportation [with
summary in English]. Zool.shur. 36 no.5:752-761 My '57.

(MIRA 10:7)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya
gigiyeny i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR.
(Rodentia)

BARANOVSKAYA, V.A. [Baranouskaia, V.A.]

Changes in the composition of some potato varieties during storage.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. bial. nav. no.2:41-45 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(POTATOES--STORAGE)

OVRUTSKAYA, I.Ya.; BARANOVSKAYA, V.A.; KURNEVICH, L.I.

Study and improvement of the systems for the sterilization of canned
"Green peas" and "String beans." Izv. VNIIPPT no.4:7-15 '61.

(MIRA 17:10)

BARANOVSKAYA, V.A.

Changes in the chemical composition of some potato varieties during
the production and storage of dried potatoes. Trudy BNIIPPT no.4:17.
32 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

OVRUTSKAYA, I. Ya.; ~~BARANOVSKAYA, V.A.~~; KURNEVICH, L.I.

New methods of sterilization for "Zelenyi goroshek" and "Fasol' struchkovaia" canned foods. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.4:13-17 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti
prodovol'stvennykh tovarov.

(Food, Canned--Sterilization)

BARANOVSKAYA, V.Ya. [Baranouskaia, V.IA.], vrach

Hypertension. Rab.i sial. 38 no.9:21-22 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(HYPERTENSION)

KARPYSHEV, Ye.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; BARANOVSKAYA, Ye.I.;
BOROVOY, A.A., red.

[Geology and dams] Geologiya i plotiny. Moskva, Energiya,
Vol.4. 1964. 135 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut "Gidroyekt" imeni S.Ya.Zhuk.

BARANOVSKAYA, Ye.N. (Ust'-Izhora).

Glorious anniversary. Med.sestra 16 no.5:32 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(KHOREVA, ANASTASIIA VASIL'EVNA, 1887-)
(DELIAGINA, EVOENIIA MATVERVNA, 1887-)

Country : USSR M
 Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS, COMMERCIAL, Oleiferous, Sugar-bearing.
 Abs. Jour. : REI ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1955, NO 96093
 Author : Baranovskaya, Z.A.
 Institution : Khitovsk Agricultural Inst.
 Title : Certain Anatomical Characteristics of the Hopping

Orig. Pub. : Nauchn. tr. Zhitomirsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, 4, 195-200

Abstract - For shoot stems were prepared for the investigations which had been raised from seeds, obtained through pollination of Glen 18 variety. Plant stems were also utilized, grown from rootstocks. The hopping arisal varieties does not fundamentally differ in morphological and anatomical structure from the growing stems in the majority of phenotypes. In the vascular bundles the protoxylem is turned toward the inside of the organ, while the prophyloem is directed toward the periphery. The collenchyma is formed under the epi-

Card: 1/3

Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS, COMMERCIAL

M

Abstr. Jour. : J. OF ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1958, N 3 (609)

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig. Des. :

Abstract :
Describes in the primary bark along the stem granules, gradually passing into the parenchyma. Some cells contain starch, resins, fats and essential oils. The endoderm consists of a single row of thin-walled cells with a large amount of starch granules. The pericycle produces the primary fiber, the bundles of which are arranged in a ring within the pericycle. There are vessels with ring-shaped and spiral swellings and simple pores. The reticulated vessels are small, the metaxylem is

Card: 2/3

Country :
Diversity : CULTIVATED PLANTS COMMERCIAL M
Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL,21,1968,NO-96093
Author :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract : well developed. The stem with has soft living parenchyma. The transition to secondary structure in the top stems is identical with the type in the majority of dicotyledons with fascicular primary phloem and xylem. The mechanical tissue is well developed and the vessels are large.--D.A. Garbuzova
Card: 3/3

L 36846-56
 ACC NR: AP6019505
 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWF(w)/EWT(t)/ETI LJP(a) JM/JD/HW
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/006/0039/0041

AUTHOR: Bryukhanov, A. A.; Baranovskaya, Z. A.; Bryukhanov, A. Ye. 53

ORG: Odessa State University (Odessniy gosudarstvennyy universitet) B

TITLE: Rolled structure and elastic anisotropy of Kovar alloy

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1966, 39-41

TOPIC TAGS: cold rolling, crystal anisotropy, Young modulus

ABSTRACT: The starting material for the investigation was a cold rolled Kovar sheet 2 mm thick. Previous X ray study showed that in its initial state the alloy had a face centered cubic lattice, with its constant $a = 3.58 \text{ \AA}$. The density of the alloy, measured by the standard weight method, was 8.92 grams/cm^3 . Samples were cut from the sheet at various angles to the direction of rolling; the Young modulus of these samples was measured. After measurement of the Young modulus in the initial state, the samples were annealed, after which the Young modulus was again measured. It was found that the degree of anisotropy depends on the annealing temperature. The index α increases up to 500°C , reaches a maximum value of 16% and, after annealing at 600°C , decreases sharply

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.186.4:620.186.5:669.12.782

Card 2/2

L 36846-66

ACC NR: AP6019505

to 5.5% and does not change thereafter with higher annealing temperatures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none.

BARANOVSKAYA, Z.N., inzh.

Geomorphological method of studying tectonic fractures. Trudy
Gidroproekta 3:209-220 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Otdel inzhenernoy geologii Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo
i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta "Gidroproyekt" imeni S.Ya.
Zhuka.

(Geology, Structural)
(Erosion)

BARANOVSKI, S.

"An attempt to simplify the primary accounting. Tr. from the Russian."

LEK. PROMISHLENOST. TEKSTIL., Sofia, Bulgaria., Vol. 7, No. 12, 1958

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), 10, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclass

BARANOVSKIYY, A

Ekonomika Ukrainy v Semiletke. Kiyev,
Gospolizdat, 1960.
90 p. tables.

Барановский А.А.
BARANOVSKIY, A.A., inzhener (stantsiya Prokhladnaya)

Advanced methods of regulating train movement where diesel locomotives
are used. Zhel.dor.transp. 39 no.9:72-76 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Railroads--Traffic)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

ii.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1953, 44056

Author : Boranovskiy, A.G.

Inst : Kishinevsk. State Pedagogical Institute.

Title : Periodicity in the Phosphate Nutrition of Corn.

Orig Pub : Uch. Zap. Kishinevsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, 7, 49-57.

Abstract : Field experiment on clayey chernozem soil showed a much higher effectiveness of local placement of powdered P₂O₅ on corn during the 3-4 leaf stage both with regard to the increase in the yield and to its quality by comparison with earlier (together with the seeds) and later (during the flowering phase) periods of introduction. -- N.H. Sokoletv

Card 1/1

- 35 -

COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Cultivated Plants, Grains, Leguminous Grains, Tropical Cereals. M

ISS. NO.: 1959, No. 1280

Author: Esmanovskiy, A.G.

Institution: Mishnev University

Title: The Effect of Phosphorus Supply on the Growth of Sorghum

Pub. No.: Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957, 186-188

Summary: The effect of the level of the fertilizer variety of 30-50 g/ha on the yield and quality of sorghum in different plots cultivated in the field and in the greenhouse; Application of 50 g/ha of P₂O₅ simultaneously with the sowing rate 200 g/ha increased the yield of sorghum by 10-15% and the content of protein in the grain by 0.25-0.30%. The results show that the application of 50 g/ha of P₂O₅ is the most effective rate for the sorghum variety used. A more later introduction of fertilizer led to a decrease of the yield and quality of the grain.

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BARANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Gerasimovich, inzh.; KUZ'MICH, A.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; YUDINA, L.A., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Organization of automotive transportation in construction] Organizatsia avtotransporta v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1960. 214 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Transportation, Automotive) (Building materials--Transportation)

BARANOVSKIY, A.; Koba, M., red.; GAVRILETS, D., tekhn.red.; MEYEROVICH, S.,
tekhn.red.

[The Ukraine's economy in the seven-year plan] Ekonomika Ukrainy
v semiletke. Kiev, Gos.isd-vo polit.lit-ry USSR, 1960. 90 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Ukraine--Economic policy)

BARANOVSKIY, A.K.

Tazovo-Noril'sk gas pipeline. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.8:6-9
Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Direktsiya stroyashchikhsya gazoprovodov Gosudarstvennogo
proizvodstvennogo komiteta po gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR.

BABSKIY, Ye.B., akademik; ~~BARANOVSKIY, A.L.~~; GANELIN, G.Z.;
UL'YANINSKIY, L.S.; USHAKOVA, I.A.

Electric stimulation of the heart by radio-frequency
pulse transmission. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:255-258
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii
AMN SSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Babskiy).
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

L 16311-65 EWI(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) I:P(c) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5002051 S/0095/64/000/008/0006/0009

AUTHOR: Baranovskiy, A. K.

TITLE: The world's northernmost natural gas pipeline B

SOURCE: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, no. 8, 1964, 6-9

TOPIC TAGS: pipeline transportation system, natural gas

Abstract: The discovery of the Tazovskoye natural gas fields in the northern part of Tyuman'skaya Oblast coincided with the discovery on the Taymyr Peninsula of the Talnakh deposit, which is the world's largest transpolar deposit of nickel, copper, and a number of rare metals. These discoveries made it possible to plan the development of the Talnakh deposit with the use of the available gas resources; it was also decided to convert the enterprises of the Noril'sk Metallurgical Combine to natural gas. Gas will likewise be piped to the fish canneries of the Far North and to housing and communal facilities. The article describes the natural and climatic conditions in the region of the Tazovskoye-Noril'sk pipeline, the terrain, design details, delivery of materials and equipment to the construction site, and organization of construction operations involved

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002051

in its laying. Natural gas will be delivered through the new pipeline to Noril'sk in the third quarter 1967. Orig. art. has 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Direktsiya stroyashchikhsya gazoprovodov Gazproma SSSR (Directorship of Gas Pipelines Under Construction of the Gas Industry Administration SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GO

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

BARANOVSKIY, A. L.

Baranovskiy, A. L. "The goal of expanding the culture of grapes into the northwestern regions of the Ukrainian SSP", Trudy Zhitomirsk. s. -kh. in-ta, Vol. 111, 1949, p. 29-35, Bibliog: 9 items.

SO:- U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

BARANOVSKIY, A. I.

Baranovskiy, A. I. "On certain new bast plants", Trudy Zhitomirsk. s. -kh. in-ta, Vol. 111, 1949, p. 41-48.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).